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Burgh of



Greenock

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1953

BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

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HEALTH & WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

ERIC H. WEIR DUNCAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Resigned 15-7-53)

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

(Commenced duty July, 1953)

Depute Medical Officer of Health

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

(Appointed Medical Officer of Health, July, 1953)

WILLIAM R. PLEWS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

(Commenced duty 1-11-53)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health

MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

* MARY B. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

* Half-time on School Health Service.

Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector

ROBERT FORREST

Superintendent Nursing Officer

MARY I. CRAWFORD, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer

KENINA MacLEOD, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

(Commenced duty 1-10-53)

Health Visitors

ANNIE LONIE

MARY WATSON

FLORA McISAAC

(Resigned 10-6-53)

MARY R. McFARLANE

HARRIET MacPIERSON

MARY McLEOD

Mrs ISABEL CLARK

JEAN DEVINE

(Resigned 2-10-53)

FLORA DUNCAN

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Mrs I. C. HUGHES

Mrs SKINNER (Commenced duty
3-12-53)

*Infectious Diseases Nurse—ISABEL CRUMLISH**

* Half-time as Mental Health Visitor.

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association acted as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme up to 1st October, 1953 and one after that date.

Corporation Midwives

Mrs ISABELLA SWAN

Mrs HELEN HAMILTON or
THOMSON

JEAN PENNIE (Mrs Gilmour)

RACHEL CAMERON

MARION K. CAMERON

(Resigned 23-2-53)

Mrs ALICE WEIR

DOROTHY McFARLANE

MARGARET McBAIN

MARY THOMSON

Mrs MARY GREEN

(Resigned 31-1-53)

Mrs MARGARET COPLAND

Mrs ANDERSON (Commenced
15-3-53)

Matron, Day Nursery

Mrs J. TELFER, R.G.N., Matron

PERSONNEL—Continued*Office Staff*

ELSIE C. GREENHAM
 MARGARET C. MacELWEE
 MARY A. CORMACK
 PHYLLIS E. CHANDLER
 MATILDA BAUMGART
 JANET D. MUIR
 (Resigned 14-10-53)

MARGARET WALMSLEY
 MARGARET A. NELSON
 EVELYN FINDLAY
 SIONA EWART (Commenced
 duty 20-10-53)

Disinfecting Station

ARCHIBALD COMRIE, District Disinfecting Officer.
 PETER MALLON, Station Disinfecting Officer.

Reception House

Mrs ROBERTSON, Caretaker.

Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds

ELEANOR MILLER MARGARET M. STEVENS Mrs ARMOUR

Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department

PETER DUNN*

* Also Removals Officer, part-time

WELFARE SECTION*Welfare Officer*

ARCHIBALD MUIR, P.L.D., D.P.A.

Assistant Welfare Officer

THOMAS SUTHERLAND.

Matron, Belleaire Old People's Home

MARY C. NESBITT, S.R.N.

Office Staff

MARGARET DONALDSON

Removals Officer

PETER DUNN *

* Also Caretaker

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION*School Medical Officers*

JANET F. GRAHAM, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (Resigned 9-5-53)

MAY D. BELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced duty 25-6-53)

* MARY B. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

* Half-time, Public Health

School Nurses

MARY M. BROCKIE

Miss GIBSON (Commenced duty

Mrs GARDNER

1-10-53)

Miss MacKENZIE (Commenced

duty 5-1-53)

Office and Clinic Staff

MARY M. RANKIN

SUSAN DONALD

MARGARET McKINNON

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To the PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCILLORS of the BURGH OF GREENOCK and the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Burgh for the year 1953.

The statistics for the year show that there has been another fall in the infant mortality rate to a new record low level, which, however, lags slightly behind the infant mortality rate for Scotland as a whole.

An Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign was held for five weeks commencing 31st August, 1953 and facilities for chest X-ray were available through two mobile mass radiography units for three weeks commencing 15th September, 1953. The publicity for this campaign was such that a new record for Scotland was set by the numbers attending for X-ray daily at the mass radiography units. On each of two successive days over 1,000 persons attended for X-ray at one of the units. As a result of the campaign 58 unknown cases of respiratory tuberculosis were discovered and in addition 12 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis attended the units. A further ninety-three persons were considered to require observation by the Tuberculosis Physicians.

The School Health Service statistics are unfortunately not available for this Annual Report as the school year runs from August to July. This information will, however, be included in subsequent Annual Reports.

The section on Meat Inspection has been omitted from this Annual Report as the statistics from the Abattoir have of custom been collected for the year ending 15th May. It has been arranged that, for the purpose of future Annual Reports on the health of the Burgh, relevant information will be supplied for the calendar year under review.

Belleaire Home for Old People was officially opened on 19th December, 1953, for the accommodation of twenty-seven old people.

In view of the volume of administration work to be carried out by the Superintendent Nursing Officer in both the Health and Welfare Department and the Nurses' Home, Miss K. McLeod was in October appointed as Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer, administrative duties to occupy one-third of Miss McLeod's time, the other two-thirds of her time to continue to be devoted to health visiting.

During the year Dr Duncan resigned from the post of Medical Officer of Health, leaving to take up general practice in Aberdeenshire.

On behalf of Dr Duncan and myself, I wish to record gratitude to the members of the Health and other Committees of the Corporation of Greenock for their sympathetic interest in the work for public health. I would also thank heads of departments for their co-operation and all the staff for their loyal service throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. S. CARRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—1953

Population as estimated at middle of 1953, ...	77,584
Acreage of Burgh, ...	3,846
Density of Population per acre	20.17
Birth Rate, ...	20.0
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 births, ...	3.9
Marriage-rate (uncorrected), ...	8.8
Death-rate—all causes, ...	11.9
Death-rate—all tuberculosis, ...	0.44
Death-rate—tuberculosis of respiratory system, ...	0.35
Death-rate—non-respiratory, ...	0.09
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases, ...	0.06
Infantile mortality rate, ...	34
Neo-natal death rate, ...	26
Stillbirth rate, ...	35
Maternal death-rate (Registrar General), ...	1.24

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise indicated.

PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS

A—EAST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. I and II—acreage 666.

B—EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. III, IV, and V—acreage 846.

C—WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VI and VII—acreage 247.

D—WEST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VIII and IX—acreage 2,087.

Note—The Burgh boundary was enlarged in 1952 and all wards increased in acreage. The total Burgh increase was 101 acres.

Medical Officer's Report

FOR THE YEAR 1953

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Burgh to the middle of 1953 is 77,584 and this figure has been used as the basis of all statistical calculations unless otherwise indicated.

This estimated population is an increase of 536 over the 1952 figure.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is 629. This is an increase over 1952 figure of 541 but is below the average of 644 for the last five years.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered during 1953 was 1,766. After correction this figure is 1,551 (788 males and 763 females) and the equivalent rate is 20.0. The 1952 rate was 18.6 and the average for the last five years is 20.2.

The birth-rate for Scotland as a whole is 17.8.

Tables I - IV give further information on this subject.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS.—The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 53, an increase on 1952 of 52, but below the average of 75 for the last five years.

The corresponding infantile mortality rate is 34, and the last five yearly average is forty-seven.

The latest figure is the lowest on record for Greenock.

The 1953 rate for Scotland is thirty-one.

The neo-natal death-rate was 26 as against 22, the average of the last five years. The rate for Scotland is nineteen.

Stillbirths numbered 56, giving a rate of 35 as against 31, the average for the last five years. The rate for Scotland is twenty-five.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.—The total number of deaths registered in the Burgh during 1953 was 1,017. When corrected for transfers this figure becomes 922 (501 males and 421 females). The corresponding death-rate is 11.9 which is higher than 11.6 of 1952 but below the average of 12.1 for the last five years.

The death-rate for Scotland as a whole is 11.5.

The average age at death was approximately 64 years as against 62, the average for the last five years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following were the chief causes of death during 1953:—Heart Disease, 320; Cancer, 147; Cerebral haemorrhage, 133; Violence, 37; Tuberculosis, all forms, 34; Bronchitis, 21; Pneumonia, 18; Congenital Malformations, 16.

Tables II and III give further information regarding causes of death, which may be conveniently grouped as follows:—

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—During the year the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 27 and the corresponding rate is 0.35 against 28 deaths and a rate of 0.36 in 1952. The average for the last five years is 0.80. The rate for Scotland for 1953 is 0.23.

Tuberculosis of other forms gave 7 deaths. The non-respiratory rate is 0.09 which is higher than last year's figure of 0.07 but lower than the quinquennial average of 0.13. The rate for Scotland for the year 1953 is 0.03.

PRINCIPLE EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—(Typhoid fever, Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Meningococcal infections, Measles and Influenza).

Influenza caused 3 deaths and whooping cough 2 deaths. This total of five produced a death-rate of 0.06. These figures are lower than the corresponding figures for 1952, namely 12 and a rate of 0.16, and lower than the quinquennial average of 8 and 0.10. The rate for Scotland for 1953 is 0.08.

Malignant Disease.—Cancer, in its various forms, was responsible for 147 deaths (76 males, 71 females) and the death-rate is 1.89. Deaths in 1952 amounted to 134 with a rate of 1.74, while the average number of deaths for the last five years was 135 and death-rate 1.72.

Diseases of Circulatory System.—The number of deaths from diseases of this system was 356 of which 320 were from diseases of the heart and 36 from other causes. The heart disease death-rate was 4.12 which is an increase in the corresponding figure for 1952 of 3.74 and higher than the last five yearly average of 3.48.

Diseases of Respiratory System.—These diseases produced 45 deaths during the year, which figure gives a death-rate of 0.58 as compared with last year's figures of 79 and 1.03. The average number for the last five years is 83 and the rate 1.05.

Pneumonia was responsible for 18 of the total respiratory deaths with a death rate of 0.23. Last year the number was 26 and the rate 0.34, the average rate for the last five years being 0.42. Of the pneumonia deaths one occurred in a child under 1 year, one in a child aged 1 to 5 years and eight in persons over sixty-five years.

Bronchitis accounted for 21 deaths and of these one was a child under the age of five, while 9 were in persons over the age of 65 years. The death-rate is 0.27 as against 0.53 in 1952 and the previous quinquennial average of 0.49.

Diseases of Nervous System.—The deaths classified in this group numbered 141 of which 133 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, embolism or thrombosis. The death-rate from this latter cause is 1.71 as against 1.56 in 1952 and the last five yearly average of 1.47.

Diseases of Digestive System.—Deaths referable to this system number 23 of which one was due to diarrhoea and enteritis: 7 were caused by gastric and duodenal ulcer, 7 by diseases of liver, 2 by appendicitis and 6 by other digestive conditions.

The number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under one year was nil, as against 4 in 1952 and the last quinquennial mean of five.

Diseases of Genito Urinary System.—The deaths from diseases of this system totalled 27 of which 15 were due to nephritis and 12 to other conditions.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.—The Registrar General shows two deaths from this cause, both attributed to conditions other than sepsis. The following table gives the death-rates per thousand total births for the period 1940 to 1953.

Period	Death-rate from Puerperal Sepsis	Death-rate from other Puerperal Causes	Maternal Death-rate
1940—1944	0.94	3.31	4.25
1945	1.29	0.64	1.93
1946	0.00	2.92	2.92
1947	0.51	0.00	0.51
1948	0.00	0.57	0.57
1949	0.00	0.58	0.58
1950	0.59	0.59	1.19
1951	0.00	1.87	1.87
1952	0.00	0.67	0.67
1953	0.00	1.24	1.24

The maternal death-rate for Scotland is 0.9.

Congenital Malformations—There were 16 deaths from this cause of which 10 occurred in children under one month and one in a child under one year of age.

Diseases of Newborn and Infancy.—These deaths numbered 31 and may be classified as follows:—

Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis, 13; pneumonia of newborn, 2; diarrhoea of newborn, 1; other infections of newborn, 1; other diseases peculiar to infancy, 14.

The number of such deaths last year was seventeen.

Further information regarding children under one years of age will be found in the section "Care of Mothers and Young Children."

Violent Deaths.—These numbered 37 of which 4 were apparently suicidal (2 males and 2 females) and 33 accidental (27 males and 6 females). The latter figure includes 9 road transport accidents (6 males and 3 females).

The corresponding figures for last year were four suicides and 35 other violent deaths including 8 road accidents, and the average for the last five years is 3 deaths from suicide and 33 from other violence.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

During the year 1953 there were, 3,346* cases of infectious diseases ascertained by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease or scabies. The total is an increase over the 1952 figure of 1,741* and more than the quinquennial average of 2,258*.

Further information regarding infectious disease will be found in Tables V to IX.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

SCARLET FEVER.—Ninety-nine cases were notified with highest incidence in the months of March and November. The incidence rate for the year is 1.28. In 1952 there were 95 cases and the average for the last five years is two hundred and twenty-two. There were no deaths.

There was no marked epidemic prevalence at any time.

DIPHTHERIA.—No case was confirmed during the year compared with one case in 1952.

Immunisation.—This is discussed under the heading "Vaccination and Immunisation."

ENTERIC FEVER.—One case of true typhoid occurred and with treatment recovered.

The patient had a history of consuming shellfish obtained at the beach at Inverkip.

PNEUMONIA.—(Notifiable). A total of 31 cases of notifiable pneumonia were ascertained, 3 of acute influenzal type and 28 of acute primary type. The highest incidence occurred in the months of February, March and May. Last year's figure was 49 and the average for the last five years was forty-eight.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Three cases were confirmed as against five in 1952 and a quinquennial average of eight.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—One case of puerperal fever and 3 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

SMALLPOX.—No cases were notified. Information regarding vaccination is given under the heading "Vaccination and Immunisation."

MALARIA.—Three cases were notified, all with history of foreign travel.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

DYSENTERY.—Thirty-three cases were recorded as against 34 in 1952.

* For the first time in the Annual Report this figure includes Pneumonia not otherwise notifiable, in order to bring it into line with Department of Health Return (Form No. 6).

WHOOPING COUGH.—Notification was received concerning 422 cases. Last year's cases numbered 417 and the last quinquennial mean was 304.

Prevention.—Whooping cough immunisation is discussed under the heading "Vaccination and Immunisation."

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.—Four cases were intimated during the year, all being in children of school age.

All cases occurred within an area of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile square but patients attended different schools. Three cases occurred in January and one in September. No definite connection between cases and sources of infection was found.

Non - Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—By the co-operation of general practitioners, parents and others, intimations were received concerning the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not compulsorily notifiable and these are discussed below.

The figures cannot be regarded as complete but they afford a reasonably good index of incidence in the Burgh.

MEASLES (INCLUDING GERMAN MEASLES).—The number of cases intimated during the year was 1,050, giving an incidence rate of 13.53. Last year's figures were 560 cases and a rate of 7.27, while the last quinquennial average was 700 cases.

The disease was most prevalent between February and June when it reached a peak of 224 cases followed by a considerable drop to 40 cases in July. Twenty-two cases were removed to hospital. Of the children under school age 346 were affected.

CHICKENPOX.—Eight hundred and sixty-three cases were intimated, the incidence being highest from January to April. The number last year was 363 and the last five-yearly average 555.

MUMPS.—There were 743 cases intimated during the year as compared with 34 in the year 1952.

PNEUMONIA (Not otherwise notifiable).—Eighty-six cases were notified under this head. The highest incidence was in March and October. Last year's figure was 148 and the average for the last five years was 83. Seventy-four cases were removed to hospital.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The number of new cases of suspected venereal disease resident in the Burgh who attended local clinics during the year was as follows:—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Chancroid		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	4	25	4	—	—	3	—	42	9

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough was advocated by the nursing and medical staff of the Health Department throughout the year 1953.

During the year 910 persons were vaccinated against smallpox, of whom 355 were vaccinated by the Local Authority medical staff.

During the year 1953 in Greenock there was a total of 1,158 completed courses of immunisation against diphtheria and 2,082 maintenance inoculations. These were carried out by the medical staff of the Health & Welfare Department (including the immunisation of school children, which was carried out by the Depute Medical Officer of Health) and also by the general medical practitioners of the Burgh. The immunisation of pre-school children is not satisfactory but may be accounted for by the fact that many of the new generation of parents are unaware of the seriousness of diphtheria.

The following table shows the number of persons immunised against Diphtheria by the Health Department staff and the number by general practitioners:—

Year of Birth	Health Department		General Practitioners	
	Complete Inoculations	Boosting Doses	Complete Inoculations	Boosting Doses
1953	42	—	28	—
1952	198	—	178	—
1951	30	—	37	—
1950	16	—	18	—
1949	9	—	5	1
1948	26	69	12	68
1947	204	471	6	38
1946	152	155	2	6
1945	38	63	1	2
1944	26	88	—	7
1943	26	239	—	8
1942	31	211	—	1
1941	19	202	—	3
1940	17	223	1	—
1939	21	135	—	3
1938 or earlier	12	83	3	6
	867	1,939	291	143

VERMIN INFESTATION

During the year 1953 20 persons (2 men, 7 women, 11 children) having infestation with body and head lice made 21 attendances at the Cleansing Station.

Fifty-eight persons (4 men, 14 women and 30 children) with minor infestation were treated at home with anti-lice powder.

Nineteen persons received 70 treatments at the special clinic for head-lice infestation.

SCABIES

Eighteen persons (3 men, 3 women and 12 children) were dealt with for this infestation during the year, 115 attendances being made at treatment centres.

These are not all the cases occurring in the area as other cases are treated by their own doctors or at the skin clinic of the local infirmary.

No cases were reported by the School Medical Service.

RECEPTION HOUSE

The Reception House is still retained as a useful part of the Health and Welfare Department premises and it continued to be looked after by a non-resident caretaker.

One room is let to a general medical practitioner as a consulting room.

Part of the building is utilised for clinics, (i) Ante-natal Clinics (ii) Child Welfare Clinics (iii) Minor Ailment clinics of the School Health Service.

Verminous families are cleansed as a unit in the Reception House while concurrent disinfection of their homes, property and clothing is carried out.

Part of the building is available for temporary accommodation in an extreme emergency.

In the same curtilage is the Craigieknowes Toddlers' Playground.

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance approached the Corporation of Greenock during the month of November, 1953 to negotiate for accommodation in the Reception House and one other clinic for their Medical Boards. This, of course, will save Greenock people the journey to Paisley and will prove a valuable facility for disabled persons in the Burgh.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following specimens examined at Hawkhead Emergency Laboratory, Paisley or at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, have been intimated to this department:—

Tuberculosis Clinic, ...	3,902
Ravenscraig Hospital, ...	326
Larkfield Hospital, ...	223
Private Practitioners, ...	216
Gateside Hospital, ...	212
Royal Infirmary, ...	172
Rankin Memorial Hospital, ...	31
Medical Officer of Health	18
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, ...	17
Total, ...	5,117

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

The Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics continued to function throughout the year 1953, there being four clinics with a total of 252 sessions. Post-natal examinations were also carried out at these clinics but relatively few mothers availed themselves of this service. Hospital confinement cases return to the hospital for post-natal examination. Blood tests were performed as a routine on every patient attending the Ante-natal clinics for the first time. A maternity outfit and supply of disinfectant was issued free of charge to each expectant mother, one month before domiciliary confinement. One Dental Clinic was held every fortnight for the examination and conservative treatment of expectant mothers and nursing mothers whose youngest child was under one year of age and a scheme was introduced in November, 1953 for the provision of dentures to these mothers and children of pre-school age, the treatment being prescribed by the Local Authority dentist and carried out by the dentist of the patient's own choice.

Ante-natal Clinics.

(1) Number of clinics at the end of the year supplied by the Local Health Authority, ...	4
(2) Total number of women who attended	795
(3) Total number of attendances made by women during the year, ...	1,844

Dental Clinic for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Dental sessions for expectant and nursing mothers were continued during the year at Wellpark Clinic and Hillend Clinic. The following were the relevant figures:—

	Number Ins-pected by Dental Officer	Number found to require treatment	Number Accepting Treatment	Number actu- ally treated during year
Expectant Mothers	41	41	38	36
Nursing Mothers	9	9	9	9

The following conditions were found at the Ante-natal Clinics.—

I. Existing before pregnancy.

(a) Anaemia and debility, ...	63
(b) Gynaecological conditions, ...	4
(c) Hypertension, ...	1
(d) Respiratory disease, ...	5
(e) Cardiac disease, ...	5
(f) Venereal disease, ...	2
(g) Tuberculosis, ...	6
(h) Diabetes, ...	1

Only two of the above mentioned mothers failed to give birth to a live child. The mother in group (h) gave birth to a stillborn infant and one of the mothers in group (g) had a therapeutic abortion induced. All

the cases in groups (e), (f), (g) and (h) were confined in the Rankin Memorial Maternity Hospital.

II. Associated with pregnancy.

(a) Malpresentation,	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	8
(c) Multiple pregnancy,	...	...	...	...	...	2

Versions were performed in four of the cases in group (a), the remaining case was a primipara who was booked for confinement in the Rankin Memorial Maternity Hospital. All of the cases in group (a) gave birth to live infants. One case in group (b) was severe and three of the patients in this group were confined in the Rankin Memorial Maternity Hospital, two by Caesarian section. All the cases in this group gave birth to live infants. Both of the cases in group (c) were confined in the Rankin Hospital, giving birth to live infants.

Rhesus Factor Examinations.

The number of Rhesus factor examinations performed during the year at Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics was 560 of which 95 were found to be negative. In only three of the Rhesus negative cases were there antibodies present. Relevant information concerning these three cases is as follows:—

- (1) Multipara 7, previous confinements normal, antibodies present in titre of 1-16.
- (2) Multipara 3, previous confinements normal, antibodies present in titre 1-32.
- (3) Multipara 5, previous confinements normal, antibodies present —no titre stated.

All three of these women were safely confined in the Rankin Memorial Maternity Hospital, their babies being alive and normal.

The remaining 92 Rhesus Negative women where multiparas, had no antibodies in their previous pregnancies and neither they nor the primiparous women developed antibodies in the course of this pregnancy. Only four out of these 92 women failed to have live births and their failure to have live births cannot be attributed to the Rhesus negative factor. Relevant information concerning these 4 cases is as follows:—

- (1) Miscarriage.
- (2) Stillbirth due to accidental haemorrhage in a multipara 3.
- (3) Stillbirth, a premature macerated foetus in a primipara.
- (4) Stillbirth, foetal malformation in a primipara.

It is of interest to note the parity of the 95 Rhesus negative cases and the absence of antibodies in all but three of them.

Primipara		46
Multipara	2	28
"	3	8
"	4	5
"	5	2
"	6	2
"	7	2
"	9	1
"	12	1

Maternal Mortality.

The number of deaths resulting from pregnancy or confinement,	2
Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, ...	nil
Maternal death-rate	1.24 per 1,000 total births

The two Maternal deaths which occurred during the year were quite unavoidable both receiving hospital treatment, but without success. The certified cause of deaths were (i) Ectopic pregnancy, (ii) Accidental Haemorrhage, Renal Failure.

CHILD WELFARE

During the year 1953, four Child Welfare Clinics held 303 sessions. Advice regarding feeding and management of the infants was given to the children's mothers and where necessary supplements to the child's diet were provided. Minor ailments were also treated at the clinics. Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, also vaccination against smallpox, was available for all children under five years of age, at these clinics. Children with various defects were referred to the appropriate specialist in Greenock, orthopaedic and skin cases being referred to the consultant specialists appointed by the Renfrewshire Education Authority. One Dental Clinic was held fortnightly for the examination and conservative treatment of children under five years. The number of children inspected by the Dental Officer during the year was 23, all of whom required treatment. The number who accepted and underwent treatment was twenty-two.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority at the end of the year	4
Number of children who first attended clinics during the year and were at date of first attendance:—	
(a) under one year of age	792
(b) over one year of age	216
Total number of attendances during the year by children who at time of attendance were:—	
(a) under one year	6,665
(b) over one year	1,765

The following cases were referred for hospital and specialist treatment:—

Greenock Royal Infirmary, 41; Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 18; Eye Infirmary, 14; Skin specialist, 9; Orthopaedic clinic, 5; Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, 10.

The following minor ailments were encountered:—

Malnutrition, 37; Rickets, 0; Congenital abnormalities, 12; Mental defect, 3.

The following vaccinations and immunisations were performed:—

Number of children immunised against diphtheria (APT)	47
Number of maintenance injections (APT)	49
Number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined antigen), ...	256
Number of children successfully vaccinated, ...	260
Number of children unsuccessfully vaccinated, ...	4

Day Nursery and Toddlers' Playgrounds.

The Day Nursery provided by the Local Authority continued to function throughout the year 1953, but following on the introduction of a new scale of charges in January 1953, the number on the attendance roll dropped throughout the year. In November, 1953, the Nursery was discontinued as a training school for nursery nurses and during the period October to November, 1953, there was a reduction of staff to a number more in accordance with the attendances.

The average daily attendance of children at the Day Nursery during the year 1953 was 8.5 for children under two years of age and 17.75 for the children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

The three toddlers' playgrounds continued to provide two three-hour sessions per day from Monday to Friday of each week, the only qualification for admission being age, but when the demand is heavy, preference is given to specially deserving cases. These playgrounds are proving themselves very popular to the mothers of Greenock. Free milk, as provided in the schools, is supplied morning and afternoon but no other food is given. The average attendance per session at these playgrounds during the year 1953 was as follows:—

(a) Sinclair Street Playground, ...	25
(b) Hillend Playground, ...	26
(c) Lynedoch Street Playground, ...	20

Mother and Baby Homes.

There is no provision of this nature by the Local Authority but use continued to be made of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Seaside Homes at Dunoon. During the year six mothers and six children were admitted for a period of approximately two weeks.

HEALTH VISITING

During the year 1953 health visiting continued satisfactorily though the number of health visitors, 13 at the end of the year, was still below the necessary establishment and certain aspects of the work had to be selective, for example, health visiting of children over the age of one year. One health visitor was sent to a refresher course held at the Summer School, at St. Andrews. The health visitors undertook a great deal of extra work, both during and after the Tuberculosis Campaign (which is reported on under Prevention, Care and After-care) and their work certainly contributed towards the success of the Campaign. A table of the number of visits paid by health visitors during the year 1953 follows but it must be remembered that the statistics give no real indication of the time and trouble taken, in advising these families on health matters.

Group visited	Number of first visits	Number visited	Total visits
(a) Expectant mothers	87	87	87
(b) Children under one year of age	1,593	1,593	22,345
(c) Children between one year and five years of age	959	5,372	20,180
(d) Tuberculosis cases	250	1,348	3,385
(e) Other cases	168	250	1,082
(f) Total visits paid	3,057	8,650	47,079

Number of infants at age of six months found to be :—

(1) Breast fed	200
(2) Partially breast fed	126
(3) Artificially fed	2,345

HOME NURSING

The arrangements for Home Nursing during the year 1953 were continued by the Greenock District Nursing Association and the Corporation of Greenock, the Corporation paying the nurses' salaries and half of the housekeeper's salary. Three new cars were provided by the Greenock District Nursing Association for the use of the nurses and the use of an older car was retained so that at the end of the year 1953 there were four cars available for the nurses' work, which could not be undertaken by the present size of staff without this mode of transport. There were eight nurses employed on Home Nursing during the year, one of the nurses being a Queen's male nurse. Co-operation with the general medical practitioners continued to be excellent. During the year 1953 two of the nurses attended refresher courses at Glasgow.

The number of cases attended by the nurses during the year 1953 was 1,185 including 524 persons over the age of 65 years. The number of visits paid by the nurses to these cases was 30,333 including 20,742 visits to those cases over the age of 65 years. The classification and proportion of the main types of cases during the year 1953 was as follows :—Medical, 965; Surgical, 169; Gynaecological, 6; Tuberculosis, 45.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Under the Corporation's Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme twelve midwives were employed during the year 1953. The co-operation between the general medical practitioners and midwives was maintained in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

The total number of births in Greenock during the year 1953 was 1,766 including 64 stillbirths. After correction for the mothers normal place of residence the number was 1,551 including 56 stillbirths. The number of domiciliary births was 651; included in this total are seven sets of twins and 18 stillbirths. All midwives on the staff are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and this service was available

for all confinements during the year. There were 18 sets of the Minnitt type apparatus in use. The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of Ante-natal visits, ...	5,180
Number of Post-natal visits (routine), ...	10,311
Number of Post-Natal visits (special), ...	211
Total visits, ...	16,962
Number of maternity bundles issued, ...	739
Deaths of Babies within 14 days of birth, ...	10
Stillbirths, ...	18
Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, ...	—
Cases of puerperal sepsis, ...	—
Cases of puerperal pyrexia, ...	—

The following is a table of births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at con- fine- ment	Doctor engaged and not present at con- fine- ment	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and Midwife eng'd.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	With- out doctor or mid- wife	
(a) Midwives em- ployed by the Local Author- ity	26	487	—	—	—	—	513
(b) Midwives em- ployed by Vol- untary Organi- sations under arrangements made by the Authority ...	14	113	—	—	—	—	127
(c) Private prac- tising mid- wives	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
(d) Totals	40	600	—	11	—	—	651

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Special equipment was sent out to 27 cases, including 6 cases of twins, making a total of 33 premature infants attended on the district. Two of these infants were immediately admitted to hospital, one to Greenock Royal Infirmary and one to Gateside Hospital. One other infant was removed to the Royal Hospital for sick children, Glasgow and died two days after birth. Once again it must be recorded that there is no local paediatric appointment and though premature babies can be admitted to both Greenock Royal Infirmary and Gateside Hospital the facilities for their care are hardly ideal as the care of these infants is a separate specialty. The premature baby equipment and hospital care is of increasing importance, particularly when it is found that almost half the neo-natal deaths in Greenock during the year 1953 were due to prematurity. The following table gives information regarding the 31 premature infants which were attended at home :—

Birth Weight	No.	Condition at Birth	No. of Neo-Natal Deaths	Time of Death			
				Within 24 hrs.	Under 1 wk.	Under 2 wks.	Under 1 mth.
2½-3½ lbs.	6	3 Very Feeble	5	3	1	—	—
3½-4½ lbs.	7	Satisfactory	1	—	1	—	—
4½-5½ lbs.	18	Good	—	—	—	—	—

ILLEGITIMATE BABIES

The number of illegitimate births registered in 1953 was fifty-three. Four of these babies have been adopted and one baby died. The remaining 48 remain in Greenock under the care of their mothers. These babies are all well cared for. Assistance is given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if home conditions are unsatisfactory.

STILLBIRTHS

Number of stillbirths registered in Greenock, ...	63
Number of stillbirths in Rankin Memorial Hospital from the County of Renfrew, ...	7
Corrected number of stillbirths for Greenock, ...	56
Stillbirth rate	35 per 1,000 total births

The causes of stillbirths can be divided into two distinct groups, as shown in the table at the foot of this section. The percentage of stillbirths due to "hazards of birth" is again low, being 9 stillbirths which represents 16% of the total and of these 9 cases 4 of the mothers had been booked for hospital confinement during the ante-natal period. The remaining stillbirths due to "causes pre-existing at birth" account for 47 stillbirths which represents 84% of the total. Included in this,

under the heading "foetal abnormality" together with the stillbirths due to prematurity, macerated foetus and unknown, there were 37 stillbirths the causes of which are unknown and as yet there is no method of preventing these stillbirths which represent 66% of the total. The remaining stillbirths due to causes pre-existing at birth, namely, maternal diabetes, maternal toxæmia, accidental hæmorrhage and Rhesus antigens, all had normal ante-natal supervision and despite treatment the infants were stillborn. It is very satisfactory to record that the level of midwifery has reached such a high standard during 1953 that out of 1,551 births only 9 stillbirths could be directly attributed to obstetrical factors.

Causes of Stillbirths.

Hazards of Birth		Causes pre-existing at birth	
		Foetal Abnormality	Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions
Prolonged Labour	5	Anencephalus ... 10	Diabetes ... 1
Breech		Multiple	Toxaemia ... 5
Presentation ...	2	Deformities ... 3	Accidental
Shoulder		Malformed Skull 1	Haemorrhage 3
Presentation ...	1	Spina Bifida ... 1	Rhesus Antigens 1
Prolapse of Cord	1	Others ... 1	Prematurity ... 3
			Macerated Foetus 15
			Unknown ... 3
Total 9		Total 16	Total 31

INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age, ... 53

Number of deaths of infants under one
month old, ... 41 (neo-natal deaths)

Number of infants over one month and
under 12 months, ... 12 (post-natal deaths)

	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Rate	Post-natal rate
Greenock ...	34	26	8
Scotland ...	31	19	12

This infant mortality rate is the lowest ever recorded for Greenock, the rate being 34 for the year 1953 which compares with the rate of 36 for the years 1951 and 1952 which were also the lowest on record and compares very favourably with the quinquennial rate for the period 1947-1951 which was fifty-two.

The following table illustrates the fall in infant mortality which has occurred in Greenock and Scotland from 1941 to 1953 and as the infant mortality rate is composed of two groups (a) the neo-natal deaths and (b) the post-natal deaths, the table has been extended to show the comparative figures of these groups in Greenock and in Scotland.

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland
1941	90	83	34	40	56	43
1942	104	69	52	35	52	34
1943	80	65	36	33	44	32
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12

In previous years infection has caused most of the infant mortality but during 1953 it is most striking that the greatest single cause of infant mortality is prematurity which alone counts for nearly half of the neo-natal deaths and together with congenital malformation accounts for nearly three-quarters of the infant mortality. The following are two tables (1) of deaths of infants under one month during the year 1953 classified by cause of death and age at death and (2) deaths of infants under one year during 1953 classified similarly ;—

Cause of Death and Age at Death of Infants under one month old.

Certified Causes of Death	TIME OF DEATH										
	Within	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	1-2	2-3	3-4	Tot.
	24 hrs.	days	days	days	days	days	days	wks.	wks.	wks.	
Prematurity	10	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	19
Congenital Mal-formation	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	10
Asphyxia	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Birth injury	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia of Newborn	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diarrhoea of Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Disease of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total Deaths	17	9	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	11

Cause of Death and Age at Death of Infants under one year old.

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-natal	Post-natal		
		Over 1 and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months
Prematurity	19	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	10	1	—	—
Asphyxia	6	1	—	—
Birth Injury	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia of Newborn	2	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of Newborn	1	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	—	—
Disease of Nervous System	1	—	—	—
Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	1	—
Abdominal Conditions	—	—	1	1
Uraemia	—	—	1	—
Debility	—	1	1	—
Unknown	—	—	1	—
Total	41	6	5	1

DOMESTIC HELPS

During the year 1953 the number of cases provided with a Domestic Help decreased somewhat though in no instance with the possible exception of single men living alone, was a case refused. Domestic helps were sent to homes where there had been a confinement or where illness existed. Before a Domestic Help is sent to a household where there is a case of tuberculosis she is informed of the type of illness. The service is normally supplied for two weeks with an extension on production of a medical certificate but only in very exceptional circumstances can the service be given for a period greater than six weeks. The following is a table showing the number of Domestic Helps and the type of case attended since 1948 :—

	No. of Helps		Type of Case		
	Whole Time	Part Time	Confinements	Other Illness	Total
1948	1	16	87	42	129
1949	1	11	72	51	123
1950	—	11	62	47	109
1951	—	12	33	45	78
1952	—	10	32	58	90
1953	—	5	25	26	51

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

At the request of the Department of Health for Scotland, the Corporation of Greenock agreed to carry out an intensive propaganda campaign against tuberculosis. This campaign was intended as a pilot scheme to form the basis for further campaigns in other similar industrial Scottish towns. The publicity programme was drawn up not only to encourage attendance at the X-ray units but also to disseminate knowledge on the means of protection against tuberculosis. Publicity schemes commenced on Monday, 31st August, a fortnight prior to the arrival of the X-ray units and were continued throughout the five weeks of the campaign.

Two mobile X-ray units were stationed in the town for three weeks commencing on Tuesday, 15th September, 1953. The arrival of the X-ray units in the town was marked by an opening ceremony performed by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, Minister of State for Scotland. One unit was stationed in the Town Hall for the entire three weeks, the second unit operated in different areas of the town for two weeks, and paid visits to selected factories during the third week. Arrangements were made with one firm to send their workers in groups at pre-arranged times to the latter unit which was operating nearby, since the numbers employed in that factory were insufficient to justify the unit visiting the factory.

It was realised before the campaign started that the time of year chosen was not the most suitable, as most voluntary organisations from which support might have been expected did not recommence their regular meetings until halfway through the campaign. In addition, the time allowed for preliminary preparations was too short and covered the summer holiday period. It was deemed necessary, however, to carry out this experimental scheme as soon as possible and thereafter plans were made despite these initial drawbacks.

The publicity measures included posters in shops, buses and on hoardings, the showing of the film "Defeat Tuberculosis" in all the local cinemas, announcements in dance halls, the local theatre and at football matches, a letter to every householder (over 20,000) in the burgh, together with a programme printed to show times and places of X-ray units; talks in schools and factories by a medical lecturer, and the inclusion of leaflets in the pay packets of workers in forty-four local works; thus reaching over 15,000 people. Meetings were held of community leaders and representatives from adult organisations and youth organisations. In addition, Sunday cinema public meetings, lectures and film shows in community centres and a B.B.C. play-back of the radio play "Mr Plainstones' Progress" took place. The co-operation of the local general practitioners was sought at a meeting with the Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Physician, and as part of the campaign all persons presenting symptoms were to be referred for examination at the chest clinic. Considerable support was given to the campaign by the local clergy and a short sermonette and announcements were made in all churches.

Without the full co-operation of the local daily paper the campaign would have been severely handicapped. Full reports of all meetings were prominently featured and compensated in some cases for the poor attendance at the private meetings. Throughout the campaign daily

reports were given of all activities and attendances at the X-ray units. Special 2,000 word articles by the Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland, the Secretary-General, N.A.P.T. and the Medical Adviser, Scottish Council for Health Education and a question-and-answer feature prepared by the N.A.P.T. were published in the local paper. In addition to the advertisements for meetings and X-ray units, twelve local firms generously met the cost of half-page advertisements prepared by the Department of Health for Scotland. From time to time reports of the campaign appeared in the national press and a B.B.C. recorded interview with the Medical Officer of Health was included in the Scottish News Bulletin. Every tenth person attending the X-ray units was asked various questions and from the replies it would appear that over 30 per cent were attending because of what they had read in the newspapers concerning the campaign.

There could be no doubt that the campaign was successful in creating a new awareness of tuberculosis and in stressing the importance of general fitness. In addition to the 3,672 persons attending formal meetings it is impossible to assess the numbers reached by press articles and reports, films in cinemas, church sermonettes, posters, etc.

The number of persons who visited the mass radiography unit was 13,537 and this represents about one-fifth of the adult population of Greenock. It is, however, notable that two-fifths of the young adult female population presented themselves for X-ray examination. The follow-up of the miniature X-ray films necessitated the attendance of 851 persons at the chest clinic for full size films and clinical examination of nearly 170 persons who presented X-ray evidence of lung disease suspicious of active tuberculosis. After three months follow-up of cases a diagnosis of active pulmonary tuberculosis was made in 70 cases, of these 12 were already known and under supervision, the remaining 58 representing a yield of 4.3 per 1,000 of the population. In addition 93 persons or 6.9 per 1,000 of the population were considered to require observation as out-patients at the chest clinic and a proportion of these will probably require treatment at a later stage.

Three months after the completion of the survey the 70 patients had been dealt with in the following manner:—

Admitted to Hospital—(a) Locally	...	...	...	...	14
(b) In another part of the Region	...				6
(c) In Switzerland	...	...	...		27
(d) In Denmark	...	...	...		1
Under out-patient supervision or treatment	...	...	...		20
Untraced	...	...	...	...	2

The following tables show the analysis of the numbers X-rayed and the yield at various ages and included amongst those cases classified as active are 12 who were previously known to be suffering from tuberculosis:—

MALES								
Age		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	All ages
Examined	No.	311	1,717	1,639	1,283	1,097	325	6,372
	% of Group	3	32	30	24	18	7	17
Yield of Cases of Tuberculosis	Active	1	10	6	4	3	5	*31
	Observation	1	16	7	3	11	4	42
	Total	2	26	13	7	14	9	73
	Active Rate /1,000	3.2	5.8	3.7	3.1	2.7	15.4	4.9

* Includes 2 patients who became unco-operative and who are not classified by age.

FEMALES								
Age		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60	All ages
Examined	No.	264	2,455	1,752	1,341	1,114	239	7,165
	% of Group	3	40	31	25	17	4	18
Yield of Cases of Tuberculosis	Active	—	20	12	5	1	1	39
	Observation	2	27	14	5	2	1	51
	Total	2	47	26	10	3	2	90
	Active Rate /1,000		8.1	6.9	3.7	0.9	4.2	5.4

The mere fact that 13,357 people were X-rayed in three weeks shows that the campaign must be considered a success. The daily number X-rayed per unit was 550, a number far greater than ever previously achieved in Scotland and on two successive days over 1,000 persons attended for X-ray at one of the units.

It must be remembered that the real achievements do not show for some years, but undoubtedly the X-ray examination of contacts of previously unknown cases and B.C.G. vaccination of contacts when necessary will have its effect on the future statistics of tuberculosis in Greenock.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1953 the Health and Welfare Department continued its efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to aid all those persons who have had the misfortune to suffer from this illness. During the year there were 218 persons notified to the Health Department as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and this compares very favourably with the number of notified cases for the year 1952 which was 279. The decrease during 1953 is worthy of note, particularly in view of the number of cases discovered during the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

B.C.G. vaccination of children of school leaving age was continued and the number of parents accepting this service proves that the general public is aware of the advantages of this form of protection against tuberculosis. A table of statistics with regard to the numbers tuberculin tested and vaccinated is included among the tables of statistics on tuberculosis.

Arrangements were completed during the year 1953 for the Health and Welfare Department to take over from 1st January, 1954, the examination of tuberculosis contacts and where necessary the B.C.G. vaccination of these contacts, the Greenock Tuberculosis Clinic to co-operate with this department by the X-raying of contacts, the appointments for X-rays to be arranged by the Health and Welfare Department.

The various social services for persons suffering from tuberculosis were continued during the year 1953; although the National Assistance Board help patients under certain circumstances, assistance in the form of free milk, bed and bedding is given by the Local Authority to cases recommended by the Tuberculosis Physician. Beds and bedding were supplied to necessitous cases during the year 1953 to 27 males and 20 females. Where the Tuberculosis Physician recommends a person for sanatorium treatment abroad, the clothing is supplied, if necessary, by the Local Authority and during the year 1953, clothing was supplied to 5 males and 14 females.

During the year 56 tenants and 34 sub-tenants in families where tuberculosis existed were re-housed to new houses or in houses of such a size as to prevent overcrowding, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Several tables of statistics follow giving relevant information on the various aspects of tuberculosis.

The notification figures for tuberculosis since 1941 are as follows:—

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS												
1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
152	159	195	202	180	181	263	277	273	236	215	279	218

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS												
15	60	48	69	65	70	89	70	41	35	16	36	28

The following table shows the number of cases notified during 1953 and in which the diagnosis has been confirmed.

		AGE-GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	(Males)	—	8	8	3	17	21	11	25	7	100
	(Females)	—	7	3	4	46	32	14	7	2	115
	Total	—	15	11	7	63	53	25	32	9	215
Non-respiratory	(Males)	—	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	11
	(Females)	—	3	4	3	4	2	—	1	—	17
	Total	—	4	6	4	6	4	1	2	1	28
Respiratory and non-respiratory	(Males)	—	9	10	4	19	23	12	26	8	111
	(Females)	—	10	7	7	50	34	14	8	2	132
	Total	—	19	17	11	69	57	26	34	10	243

The following table shows the number of cases with their home residence in the area who received treatment in sanatoria or other institutions during the year:—

			NUMBER OF PATIENTS				
			In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Respiratory	Adults	Males	78	85	76	5*	82
		Females	60	128	73	6*	109
	Children	Males	6	14	9	—	11
		Females	7	14	11	—	10
Non-Respiratory	Adults	Males	7	9	10	—	6
		Females	4	4	6	—	2
	Children	Males	3	2	2	—	3
		Females	4	6	5	—	5
Total			169	262	192	11	228

* 1 male and 2 females died of other causes.

The following table shows the total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh:—

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included. Persons in sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the area in which they have their home residence).

	Number of Cases in Age-Groups									Total
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
RESPIRATORY :										
1. Sputum or other (M.) material exam. (F.) and tubercle bacilli found	— —	— —	— —	— 2	8 19	14 22	19 10	23 3	1 —	65 56
2. Sputum or other (M.) material examined (F.) and tubercle bacilli never found	— —	— —	— 1	6 1	17 41	43 40	28 18	37 12	12 1	143 114
3. Sputum or other (M.) material not examined (F.)	— —	26 19	49 44	38 37	109 179	89 127	57 42	50 19	7 1	425 468
TOTAL	—	45	94	84	373	335	174	144	22	1271
NON-RESPIRATORY :										
1. Abdominal (M.) (F.)	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	1 4	— —	— —	— —	2 6
2. Spine (M.) (F.)	— —	— —	2 1	1 1	1 5	4 8	— 3	2 2	— —	10 20
3. Bones and joints (M.) (exclusive of spine) (F.)	— —	— —	3 4	6 3	8 5	7 6	2 1	2 —	— —	28 19
4. Superficial Glands (M.) (F.)	— —	— —	2 3	5 9	5 8	— 5	3 1	1 2	— 1	16 29
5. Lupus (M.) (F.)	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
6. Other parts or organs (M.) (F.)	— —	1 2	3 —	1 6	4 4	— 3	6 —	— —	— —	15 15
TOTAL	—	3	18	33	43	38	16	9	1	161
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TOTALS	—	48	112	117	416	373	190	153	23	1432

The following table shows the numbers of persons tuberculin tested and the number of B.C.G. Vaccinations performed during the last three years:—

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Successfully vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1951—						
Nurses	—	6	—	6	—	6
Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts	303	305	212	268	187	201
School Contacts ...	95	97	48	43	—	—
Others	1	—	1	—	1	—
1952—						
Nurses	—	6	—	6	—	6
Medical Students ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts	95	113	83	93	73	83
School leavers ...	1059	1027	522	547	509	536
1953—						
Nurses	—	10	—	9	—	9
Medical Students ...	1	—	1	—	1	—
Contacts	159	212	153	200	118	163
School leavers ...	597	614	309	330	298	329
New born babies ...	—	—	—	—	5	3

N.B.—The number of school leavers tuberculin tested and vaccinated with B.C.G. during the year 1952 represents the total examined during two school years.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The health visitors at clinics and in the home were undoubtedly the main, and probably the most effective, instrument of health education, partly by their close contact and partly through their knowledge of families gained by their child welfare visits.

Associated with the anti-tuberculosis campaign there was propaganda to make persons conscious of their health and how to maintain it, for example by diet, and though the main emphasis was on being X-rayed most people in Greenock were aware that the campaign was not purely for the detection of persons with tuberculosis.

From 26th to 31st January, 1953, there was an intensification of propaganda advocating immunisation against diphtheria. During this week cinema slides were shown in the local cinemas, advertisements were inserted in the local newspaper and posters were displayed in many public places.

The Health and Welfare Department own four hoardings at busy places in the town of Greenock and the Scottish Council for Health Education supplied posters for display on these hoardings, the subjects of the posters included "Influenza," "Healthy Childhood," "Keep Fit all the Year Round," and "We don't eat enough of these," the last being

a series of posters recommending the consumption of fruit, vegetables and milk, etc.

It must be noted that the Greenock Clean Food Association, which was founded in June, 1950, continued its activities throughout the year 1953, the main function of this Association being to promote hygiene in those shops selling food and to bring an awareness to shop owners and manufacturers of the importance of clean foods. The Health and Welfare Department did everything possible to assist the Clean Food Association in its activities.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1938, only the Glenville Nursing Home, Ravenscraig, is registered. Inspection was carried out during the year and conditions found to be satisfactory.

In addition three institutions were exempted from the provisions of the Act. These were:—Little Sisters' of the Poor, Medical Aid Home and the Children's Convalescent Home.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Illness.

As will be seen from the statistics given below the number of persons entering Mental Hospital voluntarily for early treatment was maintained at a satisfactory level.

Age Groups—						Certified	Males	Females
— 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
30-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
40-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
50-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
65-+	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
							14	10
Voluntary						...	34	40

In the course of the year two patients boarded-out under Guardianship were returned to Mental Hospital as they were considered no longer suitable for life in the community. The condition of the others remains unchanged; all patients were examined by the General Practitioner every three months and visited by the Welfare Officer twice in the year. At the end of the year the number of boarded-out cases was 10, one being resident within the Burgh and the other nine resident in Arran.

Mental Deficiency.

In the course of the year two cases were notified by the Education Committee of the County of Renfrew one being certified and placed under Guardianship of his parents and in the case of the other Guardianship arrangements were not considered necessary.

The condition of 29 patients was reviewed by the Welfare Officer, Medical Practitioners and the General Board of Control, no change being made to their circumstances.

During the year 5 cases were admitted to Certified Institutions, while 3 were discharged, 1 by transfer to a Mental Hospital, 1 by death and 1 being returned to the care of his parents.

During the year 2 cases were liberated on Licence but in each case conduct proved unsatisfactory and they had to be returned to the Institution.

At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.
Cases in Institutions	30	24	54
Cases under Guardianship—	M.	F.	T.
Resident Locally	15	7	22
Resident outwith the Burgh	8	3	11
	—	—	—
	23	10	33
	—	—	—

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential Accommodation.

The approved scheme for the provision of Residential Accommodation under which the Corporation at present operate was drawn up in 1948 and the forecast of requirements was for 70 female and 45 male places within the Burgh allowing fully for the places which would be available in local Voluntary Homes. The main accommodation which has been utilised has been in Craw Road Institution, Paisley, and Town-end Hospital, Dumbarton, but this Corporation has no actual boarding rights in either establishment. During the year under review it became increasingly difficult to place persons in either Institution because the respective owning authorities were anxious to reduce Part III Accommodation and increase accommodation for elderly sick persons. Again, the type of case for which admission was sought, while they were not in need of constant medical and nursing care, were nevertheless likely to require occasional short periods in the hospital wards and thus occupy beds urgently needed for the accommodation of elderly sick persons in the Paisley and Dumbarton areas. It was not possible to arrange for the transfer of elderly sick persons back to Ravenscraig General Hospital, Greenock, because of the lack of accommodation there; nor was it possible to relieve accommodation difficulties in the latter hospital by arranging for the admission of frail ambulant cases to Part III Accommodation.

The severe shortage of available local accommodation therefore, added to the difficulty of administration throughout the year and the situation was only relieved by increasing assistance from the four local Voluntary Homes and by the grant of places in Homes owned and managed by other Local Authorities. The cost of maintenance in three local Voluntary Homes is met entirely by the respective Management Boards and their assistance must be most gratefully acknowledged.

In the closing month of the year the first provision of new accommodation by the Corporation was achieved in the opening of Belleaire in which 27 places became available but which unfortunately by itself

will only partially meet the demand. The following statistics show the position at the close of the year, the main feature being the low number of persons who were accommodated within the Burgh boundaries.

Residence	Nos. at 1/1,53		Admitted during year		Dis- charged during year		Remain- ing at 31/12,53		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
R.A.I. Annexe, Paisley	11	19	2	—	6	3	7	16	23
Fordbank House, Milliken Park	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Crookston Home, Glasgow	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Foresthall Institution, Glas- gow	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gleniffer Home, Paisley	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir	—	2	1	3	—	—	1	5	6
Townend Hospital, Dumbar- ton	3	1	4	3	2	3	5	1	6
Auchenbothie House, Port Glasgow	3	8	—	1	—	—	3	9	12
Cunninghame Home, Irvine	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
Glenville Home, Greenock	—	1	9	1	4	—	5	2	7
Castleview Home for Aged Deaf, Midlothian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Baldoran House, Milton of Campsie	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Oswald House, Edinburgh	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
Cleveden House, Glasgow	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Homeland, Glasgow	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1
Church of Scotland Eventide Home, Clydeview, Helens- burgh	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sandbank, Dunoon	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cuilandaraich Home, Ballin- luig	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	21	40	18	13	13	12	26	41	67

During the year consideration was given to a development of 22 houses in the grounds of Belleaire. These will be small, easily run and compactly designed independent homes but contact by the tenants with the staff and residents in Belleaire will be easy and encouraged as much as possible.

Temporary Accommodation.

During the year no major incident occurred requiring the provision of emergency accommodation. In three minor incidents caused by fire, flood and storm the persons rendered temporarily homeless were accommodated by neighbours and relatives, the assistance of the department being given in respect of transport, drying of bedding and garments, etc.

Contributions to Old People's Organisations.

A Grant was made to the Greenock Social Service Association, a Body sponsored by the Corporation for the purpose of assisting Voluntary Organisations within the Burgh, and this assisted the local W.V.S. Branch to set up two Old People's Clubs and to inaugurate a "Meals on Wheels" Service. A limited visitation service to elderly persons living alone was also commenced and as these services develop it is proposed to form a local Old People's Welfare Committee.

Registration and Inspection of Old People's Homes.

No further Homes were registered during the year and conditions in the three registered Homes were found by inspection to be satisfactory.

Registration of Charities.

During the year the Corporation refused to register a small local charity whose objects in their opinion were already being achieved by an existing charity.

Compulsory Removal of Persons in Urgent Need of Care.

During the year the powers under the Act were not used as it was found possible in each case to persuade the person to act in his own best interests.

Care of Property of Persons Admitted to Hospital.

Appropriate steps were taken in seven cases for the property of persons to be safeguarded.

Interments.

The bodies of 11 persons were disposed of by burial under a local contract, and the cost recovered from effects where possible. These deaths occurred as follows:—

	Males	Females
In General Hospitals	5	0
In Mental Hospitals	2	1
At home	1	2
	8	3

General Welfare Services.

An average number of 55 persons have been dealt with in the course of each month the work being mainly carried out by interview, visiting and referral to other agencies. In the main these concerned accommodation, financial, domestic and matrimonial difficulties.

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons.

(1) Blind Persons.

The domiciliary services are provided by the Joint Committee for Glasgow and the South-West of Scotland who employ the Mission to the Outdoor Blind as their agents a Home Teacher being provided for the area of Greenock and Port Glasgow. Workshop employment is available at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind but during the year it was possible to secure two local positions in open industry for male blind persons.

Eighteen persons were registered for the first time for the year ended 31st March, 1954, the causes of blindness being as follows:—Cataract (2), Cataract/Aphakia (2), Cataract/Iridocyclitis (1), Cataract/Glaucoma (1), Cataract/Retinitis (1), Myopia/Choroidal Atrophy (2), Myopia/Cataract (2), Myopia/Mac. Degeneration (1), *Vulnus Oculi*/Anophthalmos (1), Glaucoma (1), Kerato—Iritis/Synechia (1). Cerebral Birth Injury (1), Congenital Condition (1). Glaucoma/Optic Atrophy (1).

The following is an analysis of the age, etc. of newly registered cases and the total register at 31st March, 1954:—

Age	NEW REGISTRATIONS								Total Register	
	Year of Onset of Blindness									
	Prior to 1950		1951		1952		1953			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
16-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30-39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60-64	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
65-69	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	2	1	7
70 +	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	5
									4	14

Age Groups of All Blind Persons on Register:—

	M	F
5 to 15 years	1	2
16 to 17 years	—	2
21 to 29 years	4	1
30 to 39 years	5	2
40 to 49 years	3	5
50 to 59 years	12	13
60 to 64 years	7	2
65 to 69 years	5	16
70 years and over	20	44
Total	57	87
	144	

The employment, etc. position of all blind persons on the Register is as follows:—

	M	F
In Workshop for the Blind	9	1
Employed elsewhere	4	1
Undergoing training	1	—
Trained	1	—
Unemployed but with some capacity for training	—	1
Not available for employment	29	81
Unemployable	12	1
Under 16 years of age	1	2
Total	57	87
	144	

The Home Teacher carried out 458 home visitations during the year, conducted a weekly handcraft class at which the average attendance was 10 and a weekly social club at which the average attendance was 30. Monthly socials are held also in the saloon of the local Town Hall—competitive domino matches are a regular feature of the Winter's recreational programme.

(2) Deaf or Dumb Persons.

The Corporation gave financial and personal support to the work of the Greenock Mission to the Deaf and the Scottish Association for the Deaf. The local Mission actively promotes activities of a recreational, educational and cultural nature in its own premises and these are greatly appreciated by the beneficiaries.

(3) Other Substantially Handicapped Persons.

Due to lack of suitable staff and premises this service has made little progress.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

During the year the routine arrangements continued whereby Greenock Port Authority administered the provisions of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952.

The number of vessels dealt with by the staff of this department was 113 compared with 141 last year. In one instance where the ship had arrived from a listed port the crew was mustered and 30 out of 31 were vaccinated. In another ship six of the crew were vaccinated at the request of the owners. No cases of quarantinable diseases were found and no cases were removed to hospital by this department.

The goods carried in 35 ships included sugar, tobacco, potash and oil seeds. Nine ships arrived in ballast mainly for repair, 1 for towage. while 29 weather ships docked in the Great Harbour, which is their base.

A general examination of crews' living spaces was carried out in ships docking and in most cases found satisfactory. In the unsatisfactory cases the defects were pointed out for appropriate action.

Deratization:—Every ship which entered the harbours, including new ships for fitting out, was surveyed for rat infestation. During the year under review trapping was found necessary in five ships, 47 rats being recovered. Fumigation was carried out in 3 ocean-going ships and 1 coaster, all at the request of the owners. No rats were recovered in these cases.

Of the 89 ships examined by rodent officers, 6 had valid Deratization certificates, 48 valid Deratization Exemption certificates, 3 Deratization certificates not valid, 15 Deratization Exemption certificates not valid, one without certificate of any kind, and sixteen new ships without previous certificates.

Three Deratization certificates were issued, all after fumigation with hydrogen cyanide, and 37 Deratization Exemption certificates. Among the ships to which certificates were given were the new ships, the ship without certificate of any kind, and others whose current certificates although valid would have expired within a short period.

Passengers:—Three thousand, one hundred and ninety-three passengers were landed at Greenock from ocean going ships. These were mostly from the transatlantic sailings of passenger liners which were resumed in 1950 and continued during the major part of 1953.

FOOD SUPPLY

MILK AND DAIRIES.—There were at the end of 1953, only 3 dairy farms registered. At these farms there were 37 cows of which 34 were in milk. In addition two farms are exempt from registration.

There are 100 registered dairies and 4 pasteurising establishments within the Burgh.

Samples taken from local producers numbered 53. Of these 12 were found to be unsatisfactory owing to the presence of Coli Bacilli in 4 instances, high Bacterial Count in 3 instances and to Coli Bacilli and High Bacterial Count in 5 instances.

The number of samples taken from other sources totalled 494 as follows:—Schools and School Kitchens 141; Hospitals and Institutions 63; Pasteurising Establishments 109; Wholesale Dealers' premises and Retailers' Premises 181.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of			
				Bact. Count	Coli. Bac.	Phos- phat- ase	2 or more tests
Certified	36	19	17	3	12	—	2
Tuberculin-tested	29	18	11	2	7	—	2
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	23	17	6	—	5	1	—
Pasteurised	104	322	82	—	77	1	4
Ordinary	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Total	494	377	117	5	102	2	8

Ice Cream.—Samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Number Taken	Number Satis- factory	Number Unsatis- factory	Unsatisfactory by reason of:—		
			Coliform Bacilli	High Bacterial Count	High Bact. Count and Coli Bac.
73	44	29	16	5	8

TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by the Master of Works:—

Control of Development—

This work during the year involved the investigation of 108 applications for planning permission in respect of residential, commercial and industrial development, and 30 applications for permission to display advertisements.

Development Plan—

The Burgh Development Plan was approved, subject to certain modifications, by the Secretary of State on 26th June, 1953.

Considerably more work than was anticipated has had to be undertaken on repairs to sewers, and particularly with the larger dimension sewers, as there have been failures.

The most important are:—

1—**Inverkip Street at High Street**—24" diameter. 54 yards of old brick built sewer renewed by fireclay pipe surrounded by concrete, and new manhole built.

2—**High Street, North of Hamilton Street**—30" diameter. The sewer failed at two points and 58 yards of 30" diameter concrete pipe was laid to replace the old brick sewer and a new manhole built.

3.—**Ann Street at Roxburgh Street**—18" diameter. 12 yards brick sewer renewed with fireclay pipe surrounded with concrete.

4—**Brisbaue Street at Robertson Street**—15" diameter. 25 yards brick pipe surrounded in concrete laid to replace existing faulty fireclay sewer. New manhole built.

5—**Finnart Street West of Forsyth Street**—18" diameter. 7 yards fireclay pipe replaced and surrounded in concrete. New manhole built.

6—**Dalmally Street**—9" diameter. 50 yards of sewer exposed and re-jointed.

Repairs have been carried out to many other sewers and several chokages have been cleared during the year.

Culverts and Water Courses—

Regular cleaning and clearance of burns and culverts was carried out during the year, the main improvement being the cleaning of the Ladyburn and the cleaning of the Westburn culvert in which some 300 man hours were spent. The side wall of the Cartsburn culvert failed at a point near Messrs Langtry's premises and repairs were made by re-building the masonry and concrete.

Houses Completed during the Year ending 31st December, 1953.

Certificates of Occupancy were granted for 571 dwellinghouses and these were categorised as follows:—

S.S.H.A. Ltd.		3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts.	Totals
Grieve Road Site		32	24	—	56
Pennyfern Site		12	26	—	38
		—	—	—	—
		44	50	—	94 Houses
		—	—	—	—

Greenock Corporation	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts.	Totals
Braeside/Auchmead Site	142	146	—	288
Larkfield Section 2	57	43	5	105
Shankland Road	—	3	1	4
Dunlop Street	2	4	—	6
Stoneleigh Site	—	26	—	26
Hillend Place	12	10	—	22
Totals	213	232	6	451 Houses

Private Enterprise Building—

35 Shankland Road—Villa of 5 apts. (W.D.)	...	...	1
33 Shankland Road—Villa of 5 apts. (W.D.)	...	...	1
8a Esplanade—Villa of 5 apts.	...	...	1
Newark Avenue—Bungalow of 4 apts.	...	...	1
4 Auchneagh—Bungalow of 4 apts.	...	...	1
32 Fox Street—Bungalow of 4 apts.	...	...	1
34 Fox Street—Bungalow of 4 apts.	...	...	1
Clerical Hostel, Crescent Street—14 apts.	...	...	1
93 Forsyth Street—Bungalow of 4 apts.	...	...	1
			9 Houses

Conversions—

31 Newton Street— upper flat 4 apts., lower flat 4 apts.	...	...	2
69 Newton Street— upper flat 4 apts.	...	...	1
5 Finnart Terrace— upper flat 4 apts., lower flat 4 apts.	...	...	2
11 Octavia Terrace— upper flat 5 apts., lower flat 5 apts.	...	...	2
67 Newton Street— upper flat 4 apts., lower flat 5 apts.	...	...	2
70 Newark Street— ground floor 5 apts., first floor 5 apts., attic flat 4 apts.	...	...	3
29 Madeira Street— reconstructed Coach House 4/3-apts.	...	...	4
102 Eldon Street— reconstructed Dwelling House 4 apts.	...	...	1
			17 Houses

Houses for Corporation of Greenock under construction at 31/12/53.

By Greenock Corporation	354
By S.S.H.A.	316

SEWERS IN HOUSING SCHEMES LAID DURING 1953

HOUSING SCHEME	FOUL SEWERS				SURFACE-WATER SEWERS					
	6" dia. lin. yds.	9" dia. lin. yds.	12" dia. lin. yds.	6" dia. lin. yds.	9" dia. lin. yds.	12" dia. lin. yds.	15" dia. lin. yds.	18" dia. lin. yds.	21" dia. lin. yds.	
Larkfield No. 3	1,548 lin. yds.	1,897 lin. yds.	310 lin. yds.	720 lin. yds.	540 lin. yds.	677 lin. yds.	450 lin. yds.	277 lin. yds.	280 lin. yds.	
Braeside	1,534 lin. yds.	—	—	903 lin. yds.	376 lin. yds.	255 lin. yds.	—	—	—	
Hillend	122 lin. yds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	3,204 lin. yds.	1,897 lin. yds.	310 lin. yds.	1,623 lin. yds.	916 lin. yds.	932 lin. yds.	450 lin. yds.	277 lin. yds.	280 lin. yds.	

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly provided by the Water Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,960,364,000 gallons which is equivalent to 5,284,000 gallons per day or 68 gallons per head of the population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding Compensation Supplies) amounted to 4,898,771,000 equivalent to 13,204,000 gallons per day.

The whole of the filtered water supply continued to be chlorinated after filtration and the bacteriological analyses of the supplies showed the water to be highly satisfactory.

Periodical analyses were also made by Messrs R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, of Glasgow, of the chemical composition of the water, which showed it to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill Waterworks amounted to 58.14 inches, which was only 93% of the average over the 60 years from 1890 - 1949.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 6th November when 1.86 inches fell.

There were 150 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine during the year amounted to 1,145.3 hours, as compared with 1,321.8 hours for 1952.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

During the year 227 visits were made to mechanical factories, 85 to non-mechanical factories and 106 to building sites etc. Two notices and 10 letters were served regarding the necessity for sanitary action.

Two lists containing 428 names of outworkers were received and 175 intimations with 314 names were issued to other authorities.

TABLE I—VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages—

	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Numbers		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Births (incl. Illegitimate)	1,766	225	40	1,551	788	763
Illegitimate Births	53	4	12	61	32	29
Stillbirths	63	7	—	56	25	31
Marriages	680	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	1,017	147	52	922	501	421

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected for Transfers)—REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1953

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE										ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
											Both Sexes	Males Females		
	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. - 11 mnts.	1- 5	10- 15	25- 35	45- 55	65- 75	85 and over						
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	1	—	3	9	4	2	4	4	27	18	9	.35
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	7	1	6	.09
Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	.026
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, All Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	.026
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infections and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	—	.05
Malignant Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	24	40	39	147	76	71	1.89
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	.013
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5	2	3	.06
Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	.06
Other General Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	7	2	5	.09
Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	28	41	69	61	1.71
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	8	1	7	.10
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	5	—	5	.06
Arteriosclerosis and Degenerative Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	15	38	90	270	145	125	3.48
Other Diseases of Heart	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	7	10	22	10	12	.28
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	10	6	23	7	16	.30
Hypertension Without Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	9	6	3	.12
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	22	14	8	.28
Carry forward	2	3	4	1	8	21	22	55	100	216	679	350	339	

CAUSES OF DEATH	A G E														ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
															Both Sexes	Males Females		
4 wks. Under -11 4 wks. mths.		1- 4	5- 1	10- 1	15- 8	25- 21	35- 22	45- 55	55- 100	65- 210	75- 206	85- 32						
Influenza	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	350	339	.04		
Pneumonia (except of Newborn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	.23		
Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	3	18	7	11	.27		
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	2	2	21	15	6	.08		
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	3	3	.09		
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	7	6	1	.026		
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	.08		
Gastric and Duodenitis	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	1	—		
Diarrhoea (Except of Newborn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.013		
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	.06		
Other Diseases of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	5	4	1	.026		
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—		
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.19		
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12		
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	15	5	10	.04		
Puerperal Sepsis including Post Abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	9	9	—	—		
Other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—		
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	.026		
Congenital Malformations	10	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	2	1	.04		
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	8	.21		
Pneumonia of Newborn	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	4	.17		
Diarrhoea of Newborn	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	.026		
Other Infections of Newborn	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	.013		
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	.013		
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	6	.18		
Causes, Ill-Defined and Unknown	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	4	3	6	16	6	10	.21		
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	20	14	6	.26		
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	2	2	.05		
Other Road Transport Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	3	.12		
Other Violence	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	3	4	4	1	3	24	21	3	—		
All Causes	41	12	12	7	2	16	25	33	69	171	247	242	45	501	421	.31		

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Public Health Districts)—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1953

CAUSES OF DEATH	A			B			C			D		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	3	10	4	3	7	1	—	1	6	3	9
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	—	2	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery—All Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms	14	9	23	22	19	41	14	18	32	23	25	48
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5
Anaemias	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1
Other General Diseases	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	3
Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	13	12	25	15	19	34	12	15	27	33	15	48
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	3	3
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Arteriosclerosis and Degenerative Heart Disease	12	3	15	20	16	36	12	11	23	27	20	47
Other Diseases of Heart	5	11	16	24	19	43	24	17	41	20	36	56
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2	6	8	14	5	6	11	5	3	8
Hypertension without Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	3	3	2	—	2	2	—	2	3	1	4
Carry forward	54	48	102	98	95	193	73	74	147	120	116	236

CAUSES OF DEATH	A			B			C			D		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward	54	48	102	98	95	193	73	74	147	120	116	236
Influenza	1		1				2		2			
Pneumonia	1	2	3	3		3	2	3	5	2		2
Bronchitis	4	4	8	5		5	2		2	4	2	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	2	5		1	1	5		5	2	3	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1		1	2	1	3	2		2		1	1
Appendicitis	1		1		1	1						
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1		1	1		1		2	2	2		2
Gastritis and Duodenitis												
Diarrhoea (except of New-Born)												
Cirrhosis of Liver				1		1	1		1	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Liver	1		1				1		1			
Other Digestive Diseases				1		1			1	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	3	5	3	4	7		1	1	4	3	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2		2				4		4	3		3
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2		2	1	1	2	4		4		1	1
Puerperal Sepsis (including Post-Abortive)												
Other Puerperal Causes												
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion				1		1						
Congenital Malformations		2	2	4	1	5	1	1	2		1	1
Birth Injuries, Post-Natal Asphyxia, Atelectasis	1	2	3	2	1	3				6	2	8
Pneumonia of New-born	1		1	1		1						
Diarrhoea of New-born		1	1									
Other Infections of the New-born							1		1			
Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	5	1	6				1		1			
Senility					3	3	2		2	2	1	3
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown				8	9	17	1	1	2	3	10	13
Suicide	2	1	3	6	2	8	4	1	5	1	4	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents		1	1	2		2				1		1
Other Road Transport Accidents	1	2	3	2		2	1		1	1		1
Other Violence												
	7	1	8				3	2	5	2		2
All Causes	90	70	160	146	120	266	109	85	194	156	146	302

**TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000—
REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1953**

Year	Population	Death- rate	Birth- rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911	75,028	18.44	30.73	113	1.50	0.95
1912	76,337	18.70	31.30	119	1.44	1.02
1913	77,156	18.22	31.03	116	1.47	0.86
1914	77,642	18.04	32.84	108	1.00	0.91
1915	77,695	20.14	29.49	145	1.15	0.91
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916	78,642	17.10	29.20	109	1.42	0.75
1917	79,299	15.10	26.88	92	1.28	0.83
1918	79,574	17.88	26.52	110	1.10	0.82
1919	79,613	17.25	28.73	99	0.94	0.59
1920	80,436	16.51	33.34	104	1.06	0.69
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921	81,120	14.59	30.15	93	1.01	0.54
1922	81,370	19.17	26.78	149	1.03	0.68
1923	81,522	12.94	27.04	77	0.99	0.54
1924	82,096	15.22	24.16	113	1.00	0.44
1925	81,200	14.32	24.54	107	0.85	0.52
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44
1928	79,204	15.74	24.05	120	0.80	0.34
1929	81,844	15.57	22.22	111	1.04	0.26
1930	79,223	14.20	23.83	96	0.88	0.30
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931	79,012	13.50	23.40	78	0.90	0.30
1932	79,387	14.63	21.47	121	0.66	0.36
1933	79,486	15.03	20.60	108	0.88	0.18
1934	79,605	12.90	20.86	89	0.79	0.21
1935	79,980	13.85	21.16	92	0.76	0.09
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	11.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,581	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09

TABLE V.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1953

DISEASE	BY WHOM REPORTED						TOTAL	
	House-holders	House-holders and Doctors	Doctors	Public Health Officers	School Authorities	Registrar		Midwives or Health Visitors
Chickenpox	852	—	7	—	4	—	—	863
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
Erysipelas	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Jaundice, Acute Infective	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Malaria	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Measles	1,021	—	22	—	6	—	1	1,050
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	—	—	27	—	—	1	—	28
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	—	—	83	—	—	3	—	86
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	99
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	169	53	199	—	1	—	—	422
Mumps	735	—	5	—	3	—	—	743
Total	2,777	53	497	—	14	4	1	3,346

TABLE VI.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1953

MONTH	Chickentpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Poliomylitis Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Total
January ...	184	—	—	1	3	—	87	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	8	—	13	75	376
February ...	126	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	1	5	7	—	—	2	10	—	25	129	416
March ...	175	—	1	—	—	—	207	—	—	5	16	—	1	—	14	—	50	169	638
April ...	132	—	4	—	—	—	119	—	1	3	7	1	—	—	6	—	70	137	480
May ...	83	—	1	—	—	—	118	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	9	—	69	85	379
June ...	60	—	1	1	—	—	224	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	3	—	62	46	404
July ...	15	—	2	—	—	—	40	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	2	—	31	8	106
August ...	14	—	4	1	—	1	22	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	6	—	44	9	106
September ...	8	—	4	—	1	2	18	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	11	—	16	12	76
October ...	25	—	7	—	—	—	29	—	1	2	12	1	—	—	5	1	7	19	109
November ...	15	—	6	1	—	—	34	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	19	—	22	25	127
December ...	26	—	3	—	—	—	41	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	6	—	13	29	129
Total ...	863	—	33	4	4	3	1050	—	3	28	86	3	1	3	99	1	422	743	3,346

TABLE VII.—DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
WITH NUMBER REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, 1953

CASES	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Polomyelitis, Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	Mumps	TOTAL
A { Ascertained Removed	194 2	— —	18 13	1 1	— —	2 2	320 8	— —	— —	8 4	25 20	— —	— —	— —	33 33	— —	145 3	143 1	889 89
B { Ascertained Removed	198 —	— —	9 3	2 2	1 —	— —	278 6	— —	— —	15 6	25 25	1 1	— —	1 —	19 19	1 1	105 3	194 1	849 67
C { Ascertained Removed	206 1	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	— —	208 2	— —	2 2	1 1	17 14	— —	— —	— —	11 11	— —	78 —	167 —	692 32
D { Ascertained Removed	265 1	— —	6 2	— —	2 1	— —	244 6	— —	1 —	4 2	19 15	2 2	1 1	1 1	36 36	— —	94 5	239 3	915 74
SHIPS { Ascertained Removed	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1
TOTAL { Ascertained Removed	863 4	— —	33 20	4 4	4 1	3 3	1050 22	— —	3 2	28 13	86 74	3 3	1 1	3 1	99 99	1 1	422 11	743 5	3,346 263

TABLE VIII.

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside hospital during the year:—

Disease	Remaining 31/12/52	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining 31 12 53
Anaemia	—	1	1	—	—
Asthma	—	1	1	—	—
Bronchitis & other Respiratory Infections	—	14	13	1	—
Brucellosis	—	1	1	—	—
Chickenpox	—	4	4	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	1	—	1	—
Congenital Heart Diseases	1	1	2	—	—
Convulsions	—	4	3	—	1
Carcinoma	1	1	1	1	—
Chorea	—	1	1	—	—
Congestive Cardiac Failure	1	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	6	20	21	—	5
Dyspepsia	—	2	2	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	—	1	1	—	—
Dermatitis	1	1	2	—	—
Empyema	—	2	2	—	—
Encephalitis	—	1	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	4	3	1	—
Fibrositis	—	1	1	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	1	32	28	1	4
Infective Hepatitis	—	1	1	—	—
Laryngo Tracheo-Bronchitis	—	2	1	1	—
Mumps	—	5	5	—	—
Malaria	—	3	3	—	—
Measles	1	22	22	—	1
Meningitis	—	20	18	1	1
Marasmus	2	4	4	1	1
Otitis Media	—	1	1	—	—
Osteitis	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Pulmonary Embolism	—	2	2	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	13	12	1	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	2	2	—	—
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	10	74	73	5	6
Pleurisy	1	5	6	—	—
Pleural Effusion	1	12	10	1	2
Pulmonary Congestion	—	5	5	—	—
Polionyelitis	—	3	3	—	—
Pyloric Stenosis	—	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	1	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	9	99	104	—	4
Thromboeytopenic Purpura	—	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	32	72	72	5	27
Tubercular Meningitis	—	9	—	4	5
Tonsillitis	1	20	20	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	11	9	2	—
Other Diseases	3	66	59	4	6
Totals	72	550	527	31	64

TABLE IX.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1953

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOOPIING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case-mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case-mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case-mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case-mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.29	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.09
1910	5.02	0.14	2.93	1.27	0.18	14.73	38.45	1.21	3.16	3.87	0.45	11.76
1911	5.18	0.18	3.59	1.94	0.09	9.85	4.45	0.17	3.89	5.85	0.42	7.28
1912	10.02	0.19	4.96	1.21	0.13	10.75	19.93	0.66	3.35	4.12	0.36	8.88
1913	5.59	0.24	4.39	1.03	0.18	17.50	19.99	0.41	2.07	9.40	0.63	6.74
1914	2.65	0.05	1.94	1.76	0.12	7.29	11.86	0.33	2.82	4.22	0.33	7.92
1915	1.90	0.11	6.08	1.72	0.16	9.70	14.32	0.65	4.58	9.38	0.73	7.81
1916	3.73	0.76	2.04	1.61	0.19	11.81	17.16	0.95	5.55	0.72	0.05	7.01
1917	2.74	0.06	2.29	1.23	0.12	10.20	10.12	0.20	1.99	11.43	0.80	7.05
1918	1.36	0.01	0.91	0.70	0.03	5.35	10.19	1.25	12.33	4.53	0.33	7.47
1919	3.95	0.06	1.58	1.10	0.03	3.40	15.26	0.32	2.13	2.36	0.16	6.91
1920	1.47	0.04	3.36	1.28	0.07	5.82	5.71	0.24	4.34	6.88	0.27	3.97
1921	1.31	0.01	0.93	1.76	0.07	4.19	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00
1922	1.36	0.01	0.90	1.04	0.08	8.23	36.32	2.17	5.98	18.31	0.98	5.36
1923	4.90	0.07	1.50	1.37	0.07	5.35	6.31	0.14	2.33	0.41	0.02	5.88
1924	2.64	0.06	2.30	1.79	0.06	3.40	23.02	0.59	2.59	15.87	0.54	3.45
1925	1.21	0.01	1.01	2.11	0.09	4.65	1.07	0.00	0.00	6.83	0.39	5.76
1926	3.85	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.13	4.04	24.57	0.46	1.89	0.71	0.01	1.72
1927	3.48	0.06	1.77	3.20	0.03	1.15	7.76	0.02	0.31	5.21	0.09	1.88
1928	0.84	0.01	1.49	2.91	0.17	6.06	29.49	1.02	3.16	8.53	0.51	6.06
1929	2.02	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.07	3.03	0.52	0.02	4.61	6.25	0.46	7.41
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.31	1.35	6.21	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.14	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.64	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.11	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.28	1.31	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.41	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.41	1.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	3.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	11.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	11.58	0.00	0.00	2.15	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.11
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.11	0.02	0.17

